

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22 and 25-46 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22 and 25-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being deemed unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,699,440 (Carmeli) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,052,124 (Stein *et al.*). Of the Claims, Claims 1, 6, 11, 16, and 21 are independent Claims. The rejections are respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

In contrast to the Applicants' claimed method for calibrating a camera by determining pixel intensity drop off from a digitized image of a blank textureless surface and "computing an intrinsic parameter of the camera other than pixel intensity drop off using the determined pixel intensity drop off", the cited prior art Carmeli merely discusses measuring the pixel intensity drop off caused by a vignetting effect (illumination uniformity parameter) in an electro-optical system. The illumination uniformity parameter is the end result (i.e. the illumination uniformity of a non-calibrated component (camera) in the system is computed from the measured illumination uniformity of the electro-optical device). There is no suggestion to use the determined pixel intensity drop off to compute another intrinsic parameter of the camera. Instead, other intrinsic parameters of a camera such as focal length are stored a database. (See Col. 11, lines 10-16; Col. 7, line 40 - Col. 8 line 64.)

Stein was cited for teachings of intrinsic parameters. Stein merely discusses computing camera parameters through the use of specialized patterns or from more than two views of a scene.

There is no suggestion to combine Carmeli and Stein, and even if combined they fail to teach "computing an intrinsic parameter of the camera other than pixel intensity drop off using the determined pixel intensity drop off" as claimed by the Applicants in Claim 1. The combination merely describes a system in which an intrinsic parameter of the camera other than pixel intensity drop off is computed through the use of specialized patterns or from more than two views of a scene.

Claims 2, 4-5, 7, 9-10 are dependent on Claim 1 and thus include this limitation over the prior art. Independent Claim 11 recites a like distinction in terms of a computer system and thus

similarly patentably distinguishes over the prior art. Independent Claims 16 and 21 recite a like distinction in terms of an apparatus. Claims dependent on Claims 11, 16 and 21 include this limitation over the prior art. Claim 42 includes like limitations distinguishing the cited art.

Accordingly, the present invention as now claimed is not believed to be anticipated by or made obvious from the cited art or any of the prior art. Removal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) and acceptance of Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22 and 25-46 is respectively requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in conditions for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at (978) 341-0036.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

By Caroline M. Fleming
Caroline M. Fleming
Registration No.: 45,566
Telephone: (978) 341-0036
Facsimile: (978) 341-0136

Concord, MA 01742-9133

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